



Analyse the Implementation of NEP 2020 in the Context of Higher Education

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ABSTRACT

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 aims to equip students with essential skills necessary for the contemporary landscape. A significant highlight of the NEP 2020 is its emphasis on providing students with a wide array of subject choices, ranging from arts and humanities to science, sports, and vocational subjects, offering unprecedented flexibility. This review seeks to explore the key features of the NEP and analyze its potential impact on the current education system. The NEP 2020 received approval from the Union Cabinet of India on July 29, 2020.

Keywords: New Education Policy , Higher Education , Key features.

I. INTRODUCTION

After 34 years, the National Education Policy (NEP) for India has been updated, revised, and approved on 29th July 2020. The policy signifies a monumental milestone for India's education system, which will certainly make India an attractive destination for higher education worldwide. The policy envisions an Indian-centered education system compatible with transforming India into a vibrant knowledge society. Remarkably, the thrust area of the new education policy is to make the education system well-resourced and multidisciplinary by consolidating multiple educational institutes and disciplines, which constantly strive to meet the needs. The National Education Policy 2020 also introduces the concept

of multiple entries and exits in the undergraduate curriculum."

The system has been adopted under this, In a three or four yrs. under graduated program students will be able to learn the course at different levels and they will be awarded degree on certificate accordingly like, certificate after one yrs advance diploma after 2 yrs and bachelor degree after 3yrs . 4yrs , Graduate certificate with research . students doing 4 yrs degree will be able to do PhD with MA in 1yr. M.Phil program has been abolished in the new education policy . The academic bank of credit will be found through this policy. In the digit on credit received by the students will be preserved digitally .

1.The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, introduced by the Government of India, is a comprehensive framework aimed at transforming

the education sector in the country. Here are some highlights of NEP 2020 specifically pertaining to higher education:

1. **Multidisciplinary Education:** NEP 2020 emphasizes multidisciplinary education by promoting flexibility in curriculum design. It encourages students to choose courses across various disciplines and offers multiple entry and exit points in degree programs. This approach aims to foster holistic learning and equip students with diverse skill sets.
2. **Credit Transfer and Academic Bank of Credits (ABC):** The policy proposes a credit-based system that enables students to accumulate credits for courses completed. These credits can be transferred across institutions, allowing students to pursue academic programs at their own pace and convenience. The establishment of an Academic Bank of Credits facilitates the seamless transfer of credits between institutions.
3. **Quality Assurance:** NEP 2020 emphasizes the importance of quality assurance mechanisms in higher education. It advocates for the establishment of a National Higher Education Regulatory Authority (NHERA) to oversee the quality of higher education institutions and programs. Accreditation frameworks will be developed to ensure the standardization and improvement of academic quality across institutions.
4. **Promotion of Research and Innovation:** The policy aims to foster a culture of research and innovation in higher education institutions. It proposes setting up Research and Innovation Clusters (RICs) to promote collaborative research and provide infrastructure support to

researchers. Interdisciplinary research will be encouraged, and funding mechanisms will be strengthened to support innovative projects.

5. **Use of Technology:** NEP 2020 emphasizes the integration of technology in higher education delivery. It advocates for the development of online and digital learning platforms to enhance access to quality education, especially in remote areas. Institutions will be encouraged to leverage technology for teaching, learning, and assessment purposes.
6. **Internationalization:** The policy aims to promote internationalization in higher education by facilitating collaborations with foreign universities and institutions. It encourages the establishment of international campuses and joint degree programs to enhance global competitiveness and attract foreign students and faculty.
7. **Teacher Training and Professional Development:** NEP 2020 emphasizes the importance of teacher training and professional development programs. It advocates for the implementation of comprehensive faculty development programs to enhance teaching and research skills. Emphasis is placed on promoting innovative teaching methods and pedagogical practices.
8. **Promotion of Languages:** The policy promotes the preservation and promotion of Indian languages in higher education. It encourages the teaching and learning of regional languages and dialects alongside English. Efforts will be made to develop high-quality educational resources in regional languages to ensure inclusivity and accessibility.

These highlights of NEP 2020 for higher education reflect a holistic approach aimed at promoting

quality, innovation, inclusivity, and global competitiveness in the Indian higher education sector. Implementation of these measures is expected to contribute significantly to the overall development and modernization of the higher education landscape in India.

2. The National Education Policy (NEP) of India underwent a significant overhaul in 2020, marking a departure from the previous policy framework established in 1986. Here's a comparison between the NEP 1986 and NEP 2020, specifically focusing on higher education:

1. **Vision and Goals:**

- NEP 1986: The 1986 policy aimed to expand access to education, promote equality, and improve the quality of higher education.
- NEP 2020: The 2020 policy envisions an education system that fosters critical thinking, creativity, and scientific temperament. It emphasizes multidisciplinary education, holistic development, and global competitiveness.

2. **Structure and Governance:**

- NEP 1986: The 1986 policy proposed a centralized structure for higher education governance, with regulatory bodies like the University Grants Commission (UGC) playing a significant role.
- NEP 2020: The 2020 policy advocates for greater autonomy and decentralization, with the establishment of the Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) to replace the UGC and focus on academic matters while leaving funding responsibilities to other bodies.

3. **Curriculum and Pedagogy:**

- NEP 1986: The 1986 policy focused on a rigid disciplinary approach to education, with

limited flexibility in course offerings and teaching methods.

- NEP 2020: The 2020 policy emphasizes flexibility and choice in curriculum design, encouraging interdisciplinary studies, vocational education, and the integration of technology in teaching and learning.

4. **Research and Innovation:**

- NEP 1986: While the 1986 policy acknowledged the importance of research, it did not provide a comprehensive framework for fostering innovation and research culture in higher education institutions.
- NEP 2020: The 2020 policy places a strong emphasis on research and innovation, aiming to establish a robust ecosystem that promotes research, encourages collaboration between academia and industry, and supports the commercialization of research outcomes.

5. **Inclusivity and Equity:**

- NEP 1986: The 1986 policy addressed issues of inclusivity and equity to some extent but did not offer a comprehensive strategy for addressing socio-economic disparities in access to higher education.
- NEP 2020: The 2020 policy prioritizes inclusivity and equity, with provisions for special education zones, scholarships, and affirmative action to ensure access to quality education for all, including marginalized and underprivileged groups.

Overall, the NEP 2020 represents a paradigm shift in Indian education policy, with a greater focus on flexibility, innovation, and inclusivity compared to the NEP 1986. It aims to transform the higher education landscape to meet the evolving needs of society and the economy in the 21st century.

3.Objectives of the Study

The primary objective of this study is to analyze the impact of the new education policy of 2020 on higher education. Additionally, the study aims to outline the salient features of the National Education Policy (NEP) and analyze how they affect the existing education system.

4. Salient Feature of NEP related to higher education

→ Major Changes

1. CBCS based same pattern
2. Multidisciplinary approach with respect of local language.
3. Skilled development and promotion of local knowledge.
4. Each semester will consist 90 working days , including examination evaluation .
5. The odd semester July, August to December.
6. The Even semester January to May

Types of Subject

1. Major (Core) Subject.- Which is compulsory for a student to study 2 major subject. On faculty 1st yr. to 3rd year.
2. Major Elective Subject.- 3rd Paper either from on or other faculty .only 1,2 and 4th yr..
3. Minor Elective Subject which can be chosen from a pool of elective course offered in the programme. Multidisciplinary minor elective subject different from earlier three subject. The selection of the minor elective subject will be done according to the subjects conducted in the institute.

4. Vocational/Skill Development Courses - Semesters 1 to 4Vocational / Skill development course these courses will be

offered by the department / college in different faculties as value added courses for enhancing employability. College free to choose any course on the basis of the subject / local need/ demand from corporate sector .

5. We have arranged an MOU with nearby colleges, ITI, polytechnics, and professional colleges. The arrangement operates on a non-profit, non-loss basis. Colleges are free to choose courses based on subjects, local needs, and demand from corporate sectors.
6. Co-curricular Courses Mandatory for all students from 1st to 6th semester, qualifying only. No credit is awarded, but a minimum of 40% marks is required. Grades are displayed on the mark sheet but not calculated towards CGPA. 1st Semester – Communication Skills 2nd Semester – Environmental Studies and Values Education 3rd Semester – Management Paradigms in Shree Mad Bhagwat Gita 4th Semester – Vaidik Science 5th Semester – Personality Development/Applied Philosophy of Ramcharitra Manas 6th Semester – Indian Traditional Knowledge
7. All minor elective vocational/co-curricular courses may be completed through the online platform provided by the Government of India.

5. Research Project

Research project compulsory for UG 5th and 6th PG /PGDR . 3rd Yrs dissertation among two subject. 4th and 5th yrs Phd. Work related with subject may be interdisciplinary .Thesis should submitted at the

end of 6th yrs and evaluate by external examiner with in 100 marks .

Impact of New Education Policy

1. **Focus on Multidisciplinary Education:** The new education policy emphasizes more than just obtaining a degree; it prioritizes life skills and vocational courses. The NEP 2020 aims to establish multidisciplinary institutions offering programs with high-quality teaching and research. This will benefit students by providing increased flexibility and a wider choice of subjects.
2. **Improving Online Programs:** The new policy places emphasis on online and e-learning. Online education and open distance learning will be promoted.

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 in India marks a significant reform aimed at transforming the country's education system, including higher education. Like any policy, it brings forth both advantages and disadvantages in the context of higher education.

Advantages:

1. **Holistic Approach:** NEP 2020 adopts a holistic approach towards higher education, focusing on multidisciplinary education, flexibility in course structures, and integration of vocational education. This ensures that students receive a well-rounded education that prepares them for both academic and real-world challenges.
2. **Emphasis on Research and Innovation:** The policy emphasizes promoting research and innovation in higher education institutions, encouraging collaboration with industries and research organizations. This facilitates the development of a knowledge-based economy

and enhances the global competitiveness of Indian higher education.

3. **Flexibility and Choice:** NEP 2020 promotes flexibility in the higher education system by allowing students to choose their courses and subjects based on their interests and aptitudes. This helps in fostering a culture of self-learning and personal development, enabling students to pursue diverse career paths.
4. **Integration of Technology:** The policy advocates for the integration of technology in higher education delivery, including online learning platforms and digital resources. This not only enhances access to education, especially for remote and disadvantaged communities but also prepares students for the digital age workforce.
5. **Quality Assurance:** NEP 2020 emphasizes the establishment of a robust quality assurance mechanism for higher education institutions, including accreditation frameworks and assessment mechanisms. This ensures that the education provided meets the required standards and maintains consistency in quality across institutions.

Disadvantages:

1. **Implementation Challenges:** One of the major challenges of NEP 2020 is its implementation, as it requires substantial infrastructural and institutional reforms. Ensuring effective implementation across diverse regions and institutions poses a significant challenge, especially in a country as vast and diverse as India.
2. **Equity Issues:** While NEP 2020 aims to promote equity and inclusion in higher education, there are concerns regarding its effectiveness in

addressing the existing disparities. Issues such as accessibility, affordability, and social barriers still need to be adequately addressed to ensure equitable access to quality higher education for all segments of society.

3. **Resource Constraints:** Implementing the ambitious goals outlined in NEP 2020 requires significant financial resources. However, the allocation of resources for higher education remains a challenge, with limited public funding and competing priorities in the education sector.
4. **Resistance to Change:** The proposed reforms in NEP 2020 may face resistance from various stakeholders, including educational institutions, faculty members, and students. Adapting to new pedagogical approaches, curriculum changes, and assessment methods may take time and encounter resistance from those accustomed to traditional methods.
5. **Standardization vs. Diversity:** While NEP 2020 advocates for flexibility and autonomy in higher education, there is a risk of standardization overshadowing diversity. The emphasis on common entrance exams and standardized assessments may undermine the diversity of educational approaches and hinder the recognition of alternative learning pathways.

In conclusion, while NEP 2020 offers several advantages for higher education in India, including a holistic approach, emphasis on research and innovation, flexibility, and integration of technology, it also faces challenges such as implementation issues, equity concerns, resource constraints, resistance to change, and balancing standardization with diversity. Addressing these challenges will be crucial for realizing the full potential of the policy and ensuring quality higher education for all.

II. CONCLUSION

1. The new Education Policy of 2020 is commendable as it seeks to tackle numerous developmental imperatives facing our country. Higher education institutions are mandated to promote multidisciplinary studies.
2. The policy alleviates pressure on students by introducing a unified entrance examination, allowing them the flexibility to choose subjects for undergraduate admissions. Additionally, digitally stored credits facilitate seamless transfers and self-paced learning.
3. The new policy underscores the importance of environmental consciousness, sports, culture, and research and development.

III. REFERENCES

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